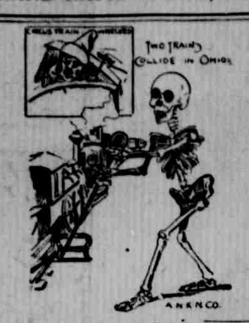
VOLUME VIII.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1892.

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Prominent Citizens

SHOWING THE WAY TO SUCCESS

Industry, Honesty and Perseverance Are the Qualities That Win Distinction

Among the many business men of this city are not a few who have risen from humble surroundings and discouraging circumstances to places of permanent success and honor. It is believed that to make their strugles and triumphs known will be to encourage the young men of this city to adopt nabits of thrift and frugality, and to spur them on to renewed efforts to hew for themselves both fame and fortune from the rugged walks of per-severance and the stern material of unyielding honesty. With this in view THE HERALD submits the following brief biographical sketches, which will be continued from week to week as a special feature of THE SUNDAY HERALD:

Henry Spring, Dry Goods.

Henry Spring, the veteran dry goods erchant, was inspired by a desire to a merchant one day when at the age of eleven years his mother sent him for the first time to the village store with a basket of eggs to exchange for gorceries. The appearance of the boy who waited upon him in the store particularly attracted him. He was dressed nicely, his shoes were blackened and he was very polite and attentive to the boy who was to become one of the leading merchants in a great state like Michigan. He saked the young cierk many questions about the then living in Farmersville, N. Y., but when young Spring was 15 years old they came to Michigan, locating in the township of Cannon, this county. The boy had not abandoned the store idea and soon after the family had located he entered a general store at Cannonsburg. Four years later he came to this city and applied for a position with Jefferson Morrison as clerk and was given applications. His business assectives. employment. His business asgacity was noted by the merchants of the city, and it was not long before he had an invitation to associate his ability with the capital of David Burnett and Amos Rathbone, proprietors of a leading mercantile house. Before many years Mr. Spring was sole proprietor of the business. Thus starting unassisted in commercial life at an early age by his own energy, assiduity and perserverance, he finally built up for himself one of the largest and most prosperous one of the largest and most prosperous dry goods businesses in the state of Mich gan.

A. Preusser furnishes an example of what a young man may attain by steady, faithful attention to business. He was born in Prussia May 27, 1831. His parents came to the United States three years later, locating in Detroit. His father was a jeweler, and young Preusser early evinced an aptitude and genius for practical work at the bench. He worked at the bench for twenty years, during which time by close application he became one of the most skillful workman in the country. His father appreciating the business qualifications of the young man, kept him strictly within his confidence, which did much toward making for him a career of phenomenal commercial success. In 1850 young Preusser and his father came to Grand Rapids and opened a jewelry business in what was known as "the old yellow store," a two story wooden building standing on the site now occupied by Luce's block. In two years after locating in Grand Rapids the business fell into the hards of the young man, who assumed entire control. His previous training admirably fitted him for conducting a successful business. His career has been marked by adversity at intervals, but his indomitable will and business engacity have kept his notes from protest and saved assignments which at times appeared to be almost inevitable. Mr. Preusser is one of the few men who have not made several ventures in business during a life time. He is now conducting one of the most extensive jewelry houses in western Michigan.

C. G. A. Voigt began life as a farm

C. G. A. Veigt, Miller.
C. G. A. Veigt began life as a farm band, wood-chopper and rail-solitter. Thus he followed in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln until the martyr president started for Washington. Mr. Veigt was born in Wenunegen, Prussia, December 5, 1833. In 1847 his parents came to the United States and settled in Michigan City, Ind. The elder Veigt was a baker but that business was dult in his new home and he was obliged to take employment as it was offered him. Young Veigt had received a pretty good German education before coming to this country, being particularly efficient in figures. His education in this country was obtained by a few weeks in a pioneer school house with its limited advantages. He was compelled to seek employment in order to support himself. This he found with a farmer at 34 a month. During the winter he split rails at 31 per hundred and chopped cord wood for 371 cents per cord. Money was scarce

HOW TO BEGIN LIFE and he was obliged to accept store goods as payment for his work. Farm life was without attraction to the young man and he soon found employment as clerk in a grocery store where young man and he soon found employment as clerk in a grocery store where he remained for two years. He then resigned to enter a dry goods establishment. The change provided a broader scope for the development of his native energy and enterprise and he soon found himself associated with Mr. Herpolsheimer in the dry goods business under the firm name of Voigt & Herpolsheimer. Their trade soon grew to considerable proportions. In 1875 the firm removed to this city where it is at present located and has achieved a pronounced commercial success. Besides a dry goods business the firm conducts an extensive milling business which is under the personal supervision of Mr. Voigt.

Milton M. Morse, Merchant.

Milton M. Morse, the senior member of the mammoth department store of Morse & Co., has risen from a poor clerk in an auction house to the head of his present extensive enterprise. Mr. Morse was born November 21, 1828, in the little town of Bichfield Corners, on the little town of Richfield Corners, on the banks of the Kennebec river, Maine. His father was an ordinary mill hand. Young Morse was early thrown upon his personal resources for his support. His educational advantages were few. When II years of age ne was forced to abandon his studies and begin active work for himself. He went to Lowell, Mass., and engaged as clerk in an suction house. Here he gained some ideas of business by peddling Yankee notions and collecting bills for his employers, Gen. B. F. Butler being one of the patrons of his employers. At the ployers, Gen. B. F. Butler being one of the patrons of his employers. At the age of 14 he desired to go to sea and his father took him to Boeton and put him aboard the ship Chilt. He shipped as cabin boy and went around Cape Horn on a voyage of nine months and nine days' duration. His mother strongly objected to his choice of a seafaring life and entreated of him to abandon it. He abandoned the water in 1850, went to Bedford, Maine, and again engaged in the anction bus ness. Here he remained until 1856, when he went to Port La Vacs. Texas. of five lake boats and learned to operate them with profit. He finally disposed of his business at La Crosse and went to Chicago and engaged in the liquor business, opening the first bonded warehouse in that city on Clark street in 1868. Misfortune overtook him when the disastrous fire of 1871 swept away all his hard earned savings. About two years later he came to this city and opened an auction house in the Arcade under Powers' opera house. He has made this city his place of business since that time and has gradually worked his way upward to success.

A. Voorhees Pantlind in response to a question as to how he got his start in business, replied, "Worked like thunder." Continuing, Mr. Pantlind said: "It was just forty-nine years ago Wednesday that I came to Michigan. I went to Niles and went to work in a tin went to Niles and went to work in a tin shop. I was only a boy at that time, and had no idea of going into the hotel business. I worked at that business for several years. During a good share of the time I boarded at a hotel there, and had an intimate friendship with the proprietor. That was how I got my first knowledge of the hotel business. It wasn't very extensive, but it stood me well in hand afterwards. My first hotel venture was at Paw Paw. It was not a very extensive one, but I was was not a very extensive one, but I was fairly successfui, and made up my mind to stick to it. The rest of my business career is merely a repetition of what I told you at first. I worked almighty hard and branched out from time to time. In the hotel business you are brought more closely in touch with the public than in any other industry, and you must know just what it wants. A man will be astisted with almost synthing if he has just what it wants. A man will be astisfied with almost anything if he has a good bed and a good dinner. My whole aim in business has been to find out exactly what the public wanted and then give it to them. That is probably the whole secret of any business, but it is doubly true of the hotel business. I don't suppose it would be of any special interest to rehearse my different hotel ventures: From Paw Paw I went to Niles, and from there to Jackson. At Jackson I ran the Hibbard House, and afterwards went to Saginaw, where I ran the Bancroft. In 1873 I came to Grand Rapids and took the Morton.

removed a half mile from them. The greatest distance at which artificial sounds are known to have been heard was on December 4, 1832, when the cannous at Antwerp were heard in the Resebirge mountains, three hundred and seventy miles away. The eruption of Cotopazi in 1744 was heard over air hundred miles away.

THEY ARE TOO LAX

Our Divorce Laws Permit **Promiscuous Separations**

WITHOUT SUFFICIENT INQUIRY

Haggerty Offer Opinions on the Great Question of Divorce.

Michigan's divorce laws are generally egarded as being lax. To be sure, the state has not yet earned a reputation equal to that enjoyed by Illinois and outh Dakota, yet it is nevertheless a fact that the holy bonds of matrimony can be broken in Michigan for causes quite as trivial as in the most accomodating state in the Union. From violation of the Seventh commandment to undue familiarity along the shrink-ing spine of a bedfellow with the pedal extremities when in a chilled condition, the causes for divorce are as innumera Nearly every day such cases are begun, tried or ended in our circuit and superior courts, and the decree of the judge from the bench keeps pace with the benediction of the minister at the bridal altar. Naturally enough these cases attract more or less attention, and the question presents itself. and the question presents itself,
"Where will the marriage estate drift unless greater sanotity be thrown about
it?" Below will be found the opinions
of some of our judges on the law; on
the facts the daily papers furnish material for forming a correct judgment
by the people.

Judge Severens of the United States court, mid: "My familiarity with this subject is not so great as it might be if divorce cases came within the jurisdiction of the United States courts. I shall have to speak of the question more from the point of view of the general public. My observation leads me to believe that there has of late years been quite a considerable increase in the number of divorce cases. I believe that their frequency is injurious to public morals. But there are two sides to the question. My own conviction is that the facility with which divorces can be obtained has a tendency to impair the strength of which divorces can be obtained has a tendency to impair the strength of public morality. I should not recommend the entire abolishment of the laws providing for divorce, but I think the grounds on which divorce may be allowed are quite too wide. The difficulty is not so much with the laws the meeting as in the very free and lay interpretation of them, and in many cases the too lax regard for the fundamental requirements in their practical administration. Some courts administer the law with due regard to their true meaning and nursease but in feet ter the law with due regard to their true meaning and purpose, but in too many instances divorce cases go through in a perfunctory way, and especially is this true where both parties are conniving at the divorce. In such cases it seems to be easy to impose upon the courts and accomplish the desired result, the real truth of the matter being kept in the background and concealed from the court. It is worthy of consideration, in my opinion, to pass a law which shall charge the attorney for the state, called here the prosecuting attorney, with the legal duty of infor the state, called here the prosecuting attorney, with the legal duty of investigating such cases, perhaps, under the direction of the court, especially where good reason is found to exist to defend the case in the interest of the public. The laws of Michigan are looser than those of New York which are modeled after those of Great Britain. In most states the laws tend toward laxity. In New York they keep more closely to the analogy of the English statutes than elsewhere."

Judge Adsit—Generally speaking I consider the laws of divorce too lax. Of course it is hardly to be expected that any law will fit every case. Many divorce cases ought never to be brought into court. But the weakness of the laws lies with the people and if they don't want such things to exist they should enange the law. Nine-tenths of the cases which come before me have no defense. But the court has have no defense. But the court has no discretion in interpretating the laws, and they are at present capable of a very wide interpretation. Many cases are brought to Michigan from New York, the New England states and Canada. The interested party lives here long enough to become a legal resident. The period is but two years, though in Dakota it is but ninety days. In such cases the defendants have nothing to say in the matter. I am sure that I am safe in saying that in nine cases out of ten that have been before this court the defendant did not know that the case was before the court. Because the divorce laws of the eastern states the divorce laws of the eastern states are more stringent than in Michigan many come here. In the east they would not have been able to get a diwould not have been able to get a divorce under any circumstances but here they found it very easy. The courfs have no control over those cases in which the defendant never appears. It is very easy for the complainant to make out a case to fit some lax law, and the court has no discretion in the matter. The number of "default cases" is alarming. Since my term on the bench began, one year and three months ago, I have granted 98 decrees and in not more than five or six has there been any defense. In my opinion there are over 200 decrees of divorce granted by the various coults in this city in a year. For my own part I believe in pretty

liberal divorce laws. The only cause for divorce in New York is adultery. I don't believe that two people who are continually miserable together should be obliged to live together. Nor should a woman whose husband is a drunkard be obliged to live with him.

Judge Haggerty.

Judge Haggerty—What do I think about the divorce laws is a question that strikes me pretty suddenly. I have not given the question a great deal of thought. I fancy that if the marriage laws were a little more stringent there would not be so many divorces. The cause, or primary cause of divorce is the hasty marriage. Under the present circumstances more stringent divorce laws might do more harm than good, because I believe that if two persons cannot live in peace it is better for society that they be separated. Most of the divorces are between persons married but a short time. More stringent divorce laws might have a restraining effect on marrying.

Judge Burlingame. Judge Hoggerty.

Judge Burlingame. Judge Burlingame — The divorce laws are almost absolutely sufficient in my opinion. If there is laxity it is in the administration of the law. I believe there should be no difference in regard to a divorce suit in chancery regard to a divorce suit in chancery and any other chancery case in so far as the hearing and trying of it is concerned. There is no more reason for secrecy in the trial of divorce cases than there is in the trial of any other case. If the courts govern themselves by law as found in the statute books, and if laws that have been construed as holding back files from the public, could be replaced by laws that would give the public a right to know the full details of the case from the files, there wouldn't be half so many divorce cases. If the parties knew that they had to go into open court, there would be fewer cases. A very creditable feature of our divorce laws is that which prevents the defendant from marrying before two years have passed after the granting of the divorce. I believe that law ought to be extended. The practice of hearing ex parte cases as had and does much to increase divorce.

SCOTCH SUPERSTITIONS.

It is considered unlucky, says a corr spondent of the London Queen, for the mother and her baby to go out of doors until the child is baptized; for the child to be baptized in a Scotch church, but lucky for the child to be christened in the house it was born in; for lovers to be engaged with a ring containing either opals or emeralds, for lovers t marriage; to be married in a month where the letter A is, such as May; to be married in a Scotch church. Un-lucky for any of the wedding guests to be dressed in green or black, a black crape bonnet or a band on a gentle-man's hat; these accidents entail life-long misery to the newly-married couple. A young woman who tries on a marriage. It is unlucky to try on a bridal dress before the bridal day; to see your future husband on the day of the marriage until the ceremony. Unlucky marriage until the ceremony. Unlucky to marry out of your own position—that is, a lady to marry a servant, or vice versa; unequal marriages bring ungrateful children. To bring flowering hawthorn into a house denotes a death in a family. If a timepiece or clock stops unexpectedly you will get intimation of a death; if a corpse is kept unburied over a Sabbath another death of a relation will follow before a year or a relation will follow before a year or a relation will follow before a year or twelve months have elapsed; hence so many funerals in Scotland on a Sab-bath afternoon. Unlucky to wind or roll up wool or knitting yarn after sun-set, only winding trouble and care to the winder or knitter. A cat washing its face with its paws before the fire is a sign of a wet day; the cat frolicking or descine about a morn is a sign of a

hurricane or storm. A RESURRECTED CLOCK.

or dancing about a room is a sign of a

In an old-fashioned, low, Dutch stone house on the bank of the Hud at Nyack, is the home of the Sarvent a family, says the New York Advertise whose descendants have occupied it over two centuries. The house is filled with relies of the revolution, but that most highly prized is an eight-day clock which rings out the hours as regularly and keeps as accurate time as it did when it was first placed in the old house by Philip Sarvent in 1755. He bought it from Whitlock, in New York, and

conveyed it by sloop to his home.

Twenty years afterward, when the old house was shelled by the British fleet and the redcoats were pillaging the homes of the honest Dutch settlers and patriots, the clock was taken to Clarks lown, and there was buried under a barn, where it remained more than s

Garrett Sarvent, a patriarch of eighty years, a grandson of Philip, now resides in the old house. He was for many years assessor and mayor, and is widely known and highly respected throughout Rockland county. In an interview recently he declared that his love and veneration for his grandfather's clock and its historical association were seatrong that no amount of money would tempt him or his children to part with the relic. It has kept time one hundred and thirty-seven years, and is possibly equal to the task of another century.

END OF THE SEASON

All of the Theaters Will Soon Be Dark

LAST WEEK AT THE REDMOND

New Additions-Miscellaneous Fact and Thought About Stage Folk.

This week practically ends the the-atrical season in Grand Rapids. With the busy managers though there is no end, no respite from work. Just at this time he is busiest, and is facing the work necessary for the securing of attractions for the ensuing season. With him the theatrical year never

The Kendals brought Powers' to close in an auspicious manner, and after a week of "Muldoon's Picnic" Redmond's will be dark. With school boy spirit, the actor who has prospered will relish two months' vacation, and the patient follower of the drama and its people will gladly welcome this period of repose.

Beginning tonight and continuing for the week, Evans & Hoag's company will appear at this theater in "Muldoon's Picnic." This vigorous and lively Irish comedy is well known here. The present company promise to add much that is entertaining in singing, dancing and musical specialties. Matinees as usual.

Heading the announcement of new performers engaged at this theater for this week appears the name of Mile. Lorretta, who will appear in a thrilling aerial act on her new sensational prac-tical ladder. Henry Budworth will ap-pear in monologue; Tom and Hattle Nellie Scott, descriptive vocalist, Ed. Sandford, Dutch comedian; the Sisters Bailey, character dancers. Joe Tierney and Nellie Hesse, vocalist, fill out the remainder of the olio, which will conclude with a comedy entitled "Euchered." Matinees Wednesday Friday and Saturday.

Local Lobby Chatter. The Kendals, no matter what criti-cism may be made of them, are unim-peachable in their domestic life, offer-ing an example that many American players might well study and emulate.
Attention is too often attracted to our stage by scandals, domestic carelessness and disregard for those relations and ties which should be sacredly revered. That misfortunes of this kind are distributed among men and women in all avocations is true, but the stage pemg a public institution and the player therefore more conspicuous, is the reason that his shortcomings and his life and doing is given closer

Remarked a young sprig at the Ken-dal performance Thursday evening, "This audience shows that they would support good attractions if they were brought here." Companies and plays. recognized elsewhere, equally deserv-ing of patronage, have played to un-profitable business in Grand Rapids time and again during the season just closed. Society took a notion to turn out and see the Kendals, and society people in Grand Rapids are erratic theater-goers, in fact cannot be de-pended upon as theater patrons.

pended upon as theater patrons.

Frank Mayo was to have appeared here the latter part of the week, but cancelled. Mr. Mayo is not doing so well as he used to do. In fact he has been struggling the last few years, yet ten years ago his "Davy Crockett" was one of the best paying plays on the road. He became ambitious and ventured into tragedy, losing some money and could never regain the ground he lost in forsaking "Crockett." His attempts to revive the old play has not been very successful.

husband who went into the theatrical business. In abandoning her he left behind three bright little ones who did much toward strengthening the mother's heart in her days of sadness. It is hoped that the present marriage may be rich and tull in happiness.

HE HIT IT CORRECT

Foster's Weather Forecasts

Were Reliable

Prof. H. L. Flint is one of the clev erest and most entertaining mists before the country. Every be performs be appears before and moreasing audiences nightly

One auditor at Powers on Tuesday night found fault because there wasn' a furnace scene in "The Ironmaster." There were doubtless others disap-pointed in not seeing a skirt dance.

The announcement that a syndicate might be formed here for the erection of a new theater would not be believed but it is possible just the same.

A card from Charles B. Hanford announces that he is meeting with fine success in booking his proposed revival of Julius Casar next season. The new building being built by Willard Barnhardt adjoining Redmond's on the south will give the theater eight new large dressing rooms.

The announcement that Patti would appear in Detroit early in June was unwarranted, as the diva sailed for England last Wednesday.

The record at Bedmond's has been a good one. The theatre has been open continuously since the second week in

There is some talk of a "Pinafore" production at Reed's lake during the warm weather. It wouldn't pay.
"Muldoon's Pionic" at Redmoud's

THE "HORSEHAIR SNAKE."

bundreds of readers no doubt who are willing to wager their chances of Heaven on the often-exploded theory that horsehairs will turn to anakes. The facts are these: The "horsehair snakes" are small, fiesh-colored mites which live principally in stagnant water. After going through various transformations they come to the surface of the water in the shape of very alender, purplish-looking threads. When they reach this last stage they leave the water and work their way up the stalks and leaves of aquatic plants. When opportunity affords they attach themselves to the feet, legs, wings and other parts of larger insects—often, as one authority states, creeping under the wing case of beetles. In the case of thecricket, katydid, grasshopper and other insects of that ilk, whose legs are hollow, the tiny horsehair takes the advantage and creeps up the hollows into the very vitals. This accounts for the fat and clumsy condition of some individuals of the above-named species, single specimens of the cricket having been caught with over two dozen of these threadlike "anakes" attached to and inside their bodies. After heavy rains, which fre-

VALUE OF CIRCUS MUSIC.

ground he lost in forsaking "Crockett." His attempts to revive the old play has not been very successful.

General Manager Garwood is a very busy man at his headquarters in Detroit these days. Mail is pouring into him by the bag full every day. It is chiefly compored of inquiries and applications from managers for time in the various theaters of the Garwood circuit for next season. Mr. Garwood reports the past season as a most satisfactory one all sround.

W. S. Cleveland has had a hard time of it the past season and he will hereafter abandon the plan of trying to manage a half of dozen companies, a venture that his proved unfortunate with the strewd Jack Haverly. Mr. Cleveland has wisely concluded to devote his attention to one large combination hereafter.

It is rumored in managerial circles that Manager Garwood has his eyes on theaters in Milwaukee and Buffalo. His circuit is now a formidable one and he is quite a monopolist. The acquisition of theaters in the cities named, would give him desirable advantages.

Alba Heywood, the comedian, who, when not acting, makes his home in Grand Rapids, has purchased Soi Smith Russell's "Edgewood Folks," and with it some of the wardrobe which was used by Mr. Russell in his many impersonations in this piece.

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Mine Professional Russell in his many impersonations in this piece.

Mine Profession to the part of the man, certain notes produce certain movements, and when a performer becomes thoroughly accustomed to a time a winder change in it while the set was under change in it

PRESENT FEOODS ANTICIPATED

Sr. Joseph, Mo., May 21.—My last culletin gave forecasts of the dangerfrom May 20-24, and the next, also a evere storm wave, will reach the cific coast about May 25, cross the wastern mountains by the close of May 15, the great central valleys from May 27-29, and the castern states about May 30. This being the last storm May, it will be known when passed whether my predictionsual weather events in May founded. Great extremes of great floods and droutne, icted to occur following

about ten miles in depth. In one lecality, some geologists of acknowledged
ability examined the make-up of the
earth and called that which he found
at a certain depth the "Caukill mesandstone," because it was found in
Pennsylvams man the Caukill moistains. It is assigned to a place about
five miles below the earth's ourface,
and is supposed to represent a certain
age of the earth, perhaps millions of
years age. This strata is also supposed
to extend all around the earth, and all
similar portions of the earth are asigned to that age of our globe, incowhen about five miles of earth and
stone have been deposited.

Pensits of Figher.

As an evidence that this Catakill group belongs to that particular geo logial age of the world, the geologial offer as the only proof the fact the this read sandstone contains fossile a ganoid fishes. The sturgeon is a gas oid, and these fishes have existed from the earliest age of fishes. The comments are now being carried into the ceas as they have been throughout at the geological ages; the volcanos are now active as they have ever besulands and continents are now being formed by volcanic action, vegetable and coral growths as has been the on in all the past geological eases; sands a now being deposited in the ceast gether with the remains of sturges and other fishes, just as they when those Catakill sands and game remains were drifted into the base where the now are found. Then we right have geologists to say that causall stratum all around the ceast